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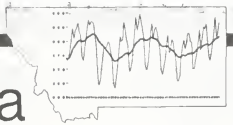


Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

4th Quarter 1991 Report — Volume 21, Number 4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Montana's Civilian Labor Force averaged 398,400 during the fourth quarter of 1991—showing a 1.5 percent decrease of 6,000 from the previous quarter, and a 3,200 increase over the fourth quarter of 1990.

Employment

Total average employment for the quarter was 370,500. This marked a 2.6 percent decline from the previous quarter, but was less than the 3.3 percent decline from the third to fourth quarters of 1990.

Total employment improved by 2.2 percent from November to December as winter recreation helped spur gains in the **hotels & other lodging places** and **amusement & recreation** industries. **CONSTRUCTION** provided a bright spot during the three-month period when 1,000 fewer jobs were lost in that industry from September through December than over the same period in 1990.

Unemployment

There were 27,900 Montanans estimated to be unemployed during the quarter—up 3,900 from the previous quarter. The quarter's **average unemployment rate** was 7.0 percent—up 1.1 percent from the third quarter average of 5.9 percent.

Total Non-Agricultural Jobs in Montana**

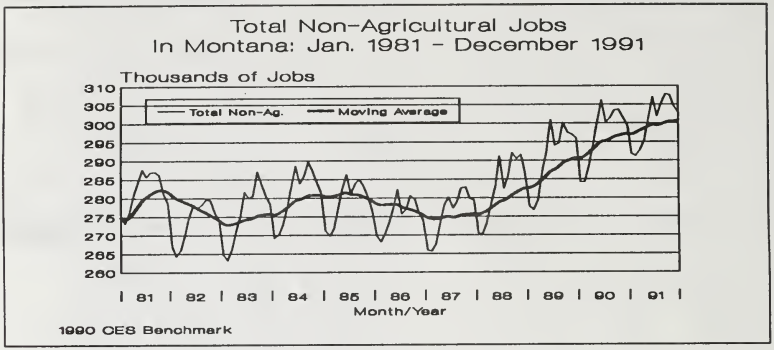
****NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

Total non-agricultural wage-and-salary jobs averaged 305,000 for the fourth quarter—unchanged from the previous

Quarterly Trends

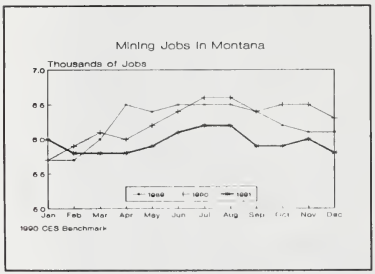
	— Montana —				— U. S. —
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1991 - 4th	398,400	370,500	27,900	7.0%	6.6%
1991 - 3rd	404,400	380,400	24,000	5.9%	6.6%
1991 - 2nd	407,600	381,000	26,600	6.5%	6.7%
1991 - 1st	401,400	369,600	31,800	7.9%	7.1%
1990 - 4th	395,200	369,100	26,100	6.6%	5.7%
1990 - 3rd	402,500	381,700	20,800	5.2%	5.5%

***Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1991 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**



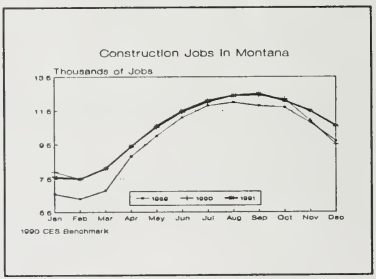
quarter, but up 3,300 jobs over the fourth quarter of 1990. The **private sector** gained 2,500 jobs from the year before, while **government** jobs were up by 800.

For the three-month period, jobs in the MINING industry averaged 5,900—down 200 from the previous quarter, and down approximately 500 from a year ago. The decline for the quarter was predominantly seasonal in nature, occurring from November to December.



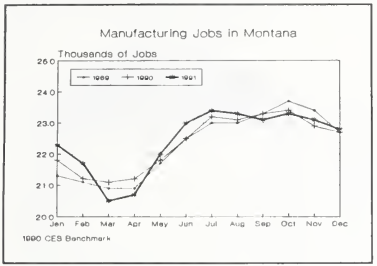
The decline for the year came in **metal mining** when some mines closed and others reduced their employment. All other mining components in this industry had approximately the same number of jobs as they did one year before.

Following seasonal trends, CONSTRUCTION jobs declined from November to December to an average level of 11,400 for the quarter.

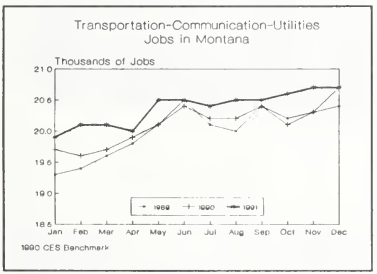


The 900 job decline, however, was a below average decline, and CONSTRUCTION ended up averaging 500 more jobs than during the corresponding quarter of 1990. **Heavy construction**, **special trades** and **general building** all showed healthier job levels than they did one year before.

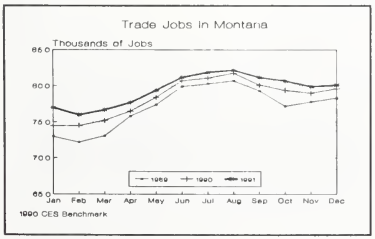
MANUFACTURING jobs for the quarter averaged about 23,100—200 fewer than the previous quarter, but 100 more than the fourth quarter of 1990. **Lumber & wood products** dropped by 200 jobs from November to December. **Other durable manufac-**



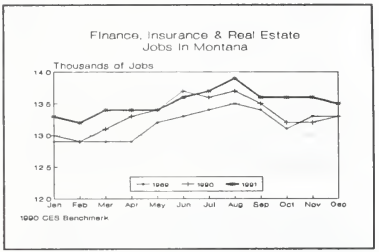
turing declined by 100 jobs from the previous quarter.



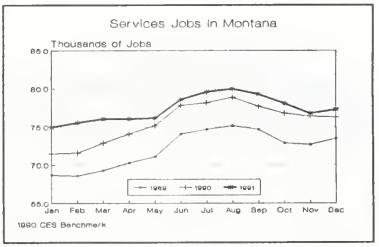
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) gained 200 jobs over the previous quarter, and 300 jobs over the last quarter of 1990, for an average of 20,700 jobs. **TRANSPORTATION** gained 300 jobs during the quarter, while **COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES** showed a slight decrease of 100 jobs.



TRADE showed a fourth quarter decline of 1,600 **retail trade** jobs from the third quarter when seasonal hiring in December did not increase as much as normal for that time of year. **TRADE** showed an overall gain of 900 jobs, however, over the last quarter of 1990.

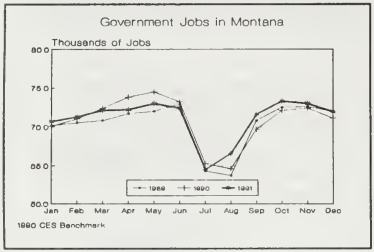


FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) job levels were down 100 from the previous quarter for a final average of 13,600 jobs.



Fourth quarter **SERVICES** jobs averaged 77,400—down 2,200 jobs from the previous quarter, but 900 jobs ahead of the corresponding time period of 1990. Seasonal changes from November to December caused the industry to expand by 500 jobs. **Hotels & other lodging places** gained 300 jobs, **amusement & recreation** added 400 jobs—and **membership organizations** and **accounting & auditing** were both up by 100 jobs. **Business services** lost 200 jobs from November to December, while **engineering & architecture** and **nursing & personal care** each lost 100.

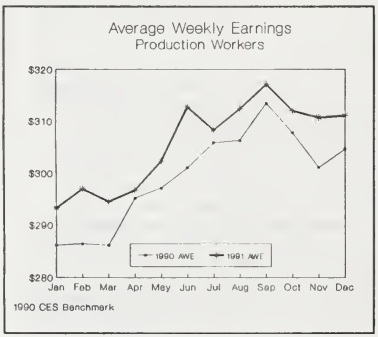
Total GOVERNMENT jobs averaged 72,700 for the quarter—showing increases of 5,100 over the previous quarter, and 800 over the corresponding quarter of 1990.

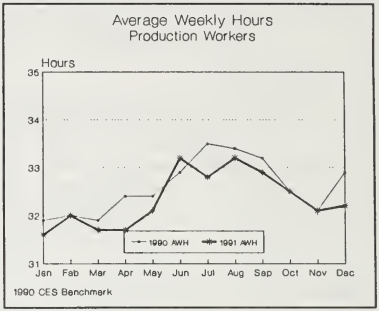


State education was up 400 from fourth quarter 1990 job levels, **other state government** showed 300 more jobs, and **local education** showed an increase of 500 jobs—while **other local government** was down by 100 jobs. **Federal government** job numbers were the same as fourth quarter 1990.

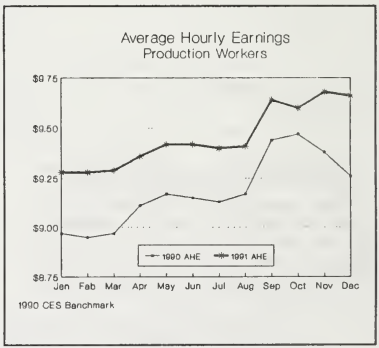
Average Weekly Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings of $311.26 for the fourth quarter were down $1.37 from the previous quarter—but up $6.75 over the corresponding quarter of 1990.

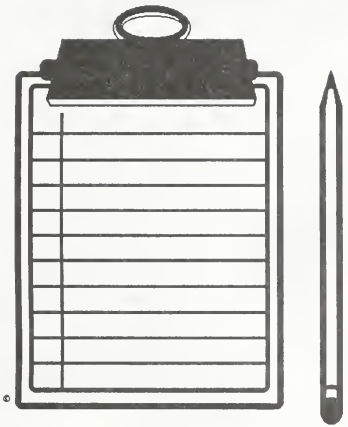




Average weekly hours averaged 32.3 hours for the quarter—translating to 0.7 fewer hours than the previous quarter, and 0.2 fewer weekly hours than during the fourth quarter of 1990. December's average weekly hours declined in all sectors except MINING, CONSTRUCTION and FIRE from a year before.



Average hourly earnings averaged $9.65 for the quarter—up 17 cents from the previous quarter, and up 28 cents from a year before. Changes in December's hours and earnings caused the average weekly earnings to be ahead of December 1990 hours and earnings in all sectors except MANUFACTURING and SERVICES.



Mass Layoffs During 3rd Quarter 1991

Little mass layoff activity took place during the third quarter of 1991. Only two layoff events met the Mass Layoff Statistics program reporting criteria of 20-or-more workers filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive three-week period. Widely mentioned in state media reports, the two layoffs involved:

—About 50 replacement coal miners being laid off to make room for returning miners who had been on strike against a strip-mining firm for four years. Nearly all of the laid-off workers filed for unemployment insurance in the Wyoming community where most of them live.

—About 130 workers being laid off after a military contract was completed that involved manufacturing camouflage netting and medicine chests during the Persian Gulf conflict. Many of the workers found new work when the firm for which they had worked won new military contracts.

Prevailing Wage Rates Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code*	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Speech Therapist	076.107-010	$ 14.00 per Hour	10/03/91	Statewide
Manufacturer Service Representative	638.261-018	$ 10.00 per Hour	10/20/91	Statewide
Chief Engineer, Broadcasting	003.167-030	$ 13.16 per Hour	12/02/91	Statewide
Guide, Travel	353.167-010	$ 5.39 per Hour	12/06/91	Statewide
Child Care Worker	359.677-018	$ 4.25 per Hour	12/12/91	Region 4**
4" Hand Line Irrigator	409.684-010	$ .12 per Pipe	12/12/91 (Revised)	Beaverhead Cnty.
Horticultural Laborer	405.687-014	$ 5.10 per Hour	12/17/91	Statewide
Sheepshearer	410.684-014	$ 1.35 per Head	12/30/91 (Revised)	Statewide
Computer Programmer	020.187-010	$ 9.34 per Hour	1/10/92	Region 5**

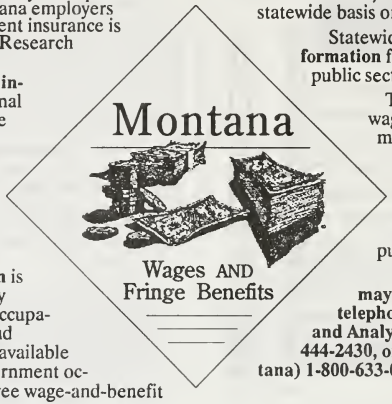
* U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.
** See map on page 6 for state wage information regions.

Wage & Fringe Benefit Data Available

Wage and fringe benefit information collected from a Bureau survey of all private- and public-sector Montana employers covered by unemployment insurance is now available from the Research and Analysis Bureau.

Private-sector wage information by occupational classification is available for the state as a whole and 10 regions within the state. (See wage information region map below.)

In addition, **public-sector wage information** is available for city, county and state government occupations. Both statewide and regional information is available for city and county government occupations. State employee wage-and-benefit information was obtained from state payroll and benefits records, and is available on a statewide basis only.



Statewide **fringe benefits information** for both private and public sectors is also available.

The survey collected wage-and-benefit information for the week of Sept. 12, 1990. Wage rates derived from the survey are intended for information and planning purposes only.

Specific information may be obtained by telephoning the Research and Analysis Bureau at (406) 444-2430, or tollfree (within Montana) 1-800-633-0229.

Montana's Wage Information Regions

Region 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties

Region 2: Mineral, Missoula and Ravalli Counties

Region 3: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silverbow Counties

Region 4: Blaine, Cascade, Choteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole Counties

Region 5: Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark Counties

Region 6: Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties

Region 7: Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum and Wheatland Counties

Region 8: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure and Yellowstone Counties

Region 9: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties

Region 10: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Wibaux Counties

Highlights by Industry Components

Agriculture

- **Per-acre winter and spring wheat** yields reached record levels this year, according to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service, with barley yields doing likewise. Hay harvests were also very good, according to the Service.
- **Kansas-based Koch Agriculture Inc.** has purchased Evans Grain & Elevator Co. and subsequently acquired Evans' two plants in Montana—a grain elevator in Great Falls and a mustard-processing facility near Conrad. Koch Agriculture's president says the acquisitions make an "excellent fit with our continuing plan to expand in agriculture." Koch Agriculture is a division of Koch Industries Inc., a privately-held, diversified company with major holdings in the petroleum and chemical industries.

Mining

- **A Peabody Coal Co. spokesman** says his company plans to lay off around 50 workers at its Colstrip-area coal mine at the end of 1991. He says the layoffs are necessary because of the expiration of a major long-term contract to supply coal to Minnesota Power.
- **Cyprus Minerals Co.** has signed a letter of intent to sell its talc business holdings to a London-based mining company. Cyprus mines and processes talc in several states, including Montana.
- **A South Korean utility** has agreed to contract for a 10-year supply of Bull Mountain coal dependent on Meridian Minerals Co. receiving permission to go ahead with plans to develop an underground mine near Roundup.

Construction

- **Montana will be receiving** an average of $165 million a year in federal highway funds for the six federal fiscal years beginning Oct. 1, 1991 according to the director of the State Department of Transportation. He says the department will begin letting bids for road construction projects in January 1992.
- **Holy Rosary Hospital** plans to begin building a $17 million medical complex in Miles City in late 1992 or early 1993 that will include a new 36- to 50-bed hospital and a clinic that will house about 20 doctors. A hospital spokesman says construction should be completed in about three years. A 50-unit retirement complex is also planned for the complex—and a 120-bed nursing home may also be added.
- **The Billings Clinic** has announced plans for a $12.8 million expansion project that will include an outpatient surgery center with four operating rooms and a sky bridge to connect the clinic with Deaconess Hospital. A clinic spokesman says about 50 construction workers will be involved in the project. Another $2.5 million addition is currently under construction at the clinic, which also operates four branch clinics in Billings, Columbus and Red Lodge. The expansion should result in the addition of about 100 employees to the clinic's 425 employee staff, according to the spokesman.
- **Construction is underway** on a $4 million multi-purpose building at the St. Labre Indian School in Ashland. According to its executive director, the building is being funded by private contributions and will house an auditorium, swimming pool and two-level gym.
- **Northern Montana Hospital** in Havre is in the midst of a $3.4 million building and renovation project. An addition to the hospital will provide room for new intensive care units, and delivery and postpartum units. A renovation project involves remodeling the emergency department—and adding an outpatient clinic and cardiopulmonary rehabilitation unit.
- **Construction has begun** on a $1.2 million U.S. Forest Service Supervisor's Office at the Helena Regional Airport.

Manufacturing

- **Boeing Co.** has purchased 4,000 acres of the former Glasgow Air Force Base and all of the base's flight-line facilities, including the base's runway and hangars. Boeing paid about $3 million for the property, a spokesman says, and has expressed interest in purchasing an additional 1,000 acres contingent on an environmental cleanup of that property by the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers. The Seattle-based company will continue to test fly aircraft and train flight crews at the base as it has in the past when it leased base facilities.

- **Fort Belknap Industries** has been awarded a $3 million contract to manufacture land mine components and dummy training mines for the Army. The 24-month contract should result in the employment of more than 30 people, according to a spokesman for the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre Tribes.

- **A & S Tribal Industries** has received a $2 million defense contract to manufacture medical chests. The general manager of the Poplar company says about 300 employees will be needed to meet the April 3 contract deadline. He says the company has an option on another $2 million contract if it meets all the requirements of the present contract.

- **Pyramid Mountain Lumber Inc.** of Seeley Lake has purchased Spokane Moulding Corp. of Spokane to achieve both product and geographic diversity, according to Pyramid's president.

- **Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc.** has received federal approval to conduct full clinical studies of an experimental melanoma medicine it has developed. If the clinical studies at 18 cancer treatment centers around the nation show Melacine is more successful than existing chemotherapy treatments in extending the lives of terminally-ill melanoma patients, Ribi will apply for a license to produce the drug commercially, according to the Hamilton firm's president.

- **Rocky Mountain Log Homes** of Hamilton is working on a deal to provide log home technology and expertise to a Siberian company that wants to produce log homes in Siberia using that region's plentiful supply of timber, according to Rocky Mountain's president.

- **Montana's Native American** manufacturers have formed the Montana Indian Manufacturers Network to coordinate their marketing efforts, pool resources and capture larger contracts, according to the network's coordinator.

- **Lewistown recently** became home to a company that makes horizontal-flow air curtain systems that keep the cold air in large freezers and warehouses without the use of a door. Formerly located in Virginia, HCR Air Curtains employs nine people. The company sells mostly to customers in the Southeast and Midwest, a spokesman says, but hopes to tap into the West Coast market.

- **Another Lewistown manufacturer** is producing flexible heaters that are custom-designed to be used in a wide variety of applications. Hi-Heat Industries moved to Lewistown in 1990 from Kansas City, Missouri, and employs 10 workers. Heaters are made of wire layered between two thin sheets of rubber-coated fiberglass fabric. They are used in such things as heat laminating machines, crankcase heaters, sonic cleaning tanks, laboratory equipment, and animal warming trays used in veterinary practices.

- **Yellowstone Furniture Manufacturing Co.** has moved into a new $1 million factory in Bridger. The company currently employs 35 people and plans on further increasing production and staff, according to its president. Living room furniture manufactured at the plant is sold and shipped throughout the West, he says.

- **Judith Gap's sawmill** reopened in October after being closed since the beginning of the year. About 40 workers are employed at the mill, and a spokesman for new owner J.D. Lumber Co. says the mill may add a second shift in the spring.

- **A Trego-based company** that makes ink dryers for printing presses is building a new plant in Bozeman. Part of Pierry Manufacturing Inc.'s manufacturing operation will remain at the owner's Trego-area ranch, while about 25 employees will begin working at the new Bozeman plant around the beginning of 1992, the owner says. The dryers use infra-red heat lamps and silicon-controlled rectifiers, and are installed in the press delivery system. Many of the dryers are built for existing printing presses, but a new contract with a German printing press manufacturer involves incorporating the dryers as standard equipment in new presses.

- **The Centennial Foods plant** in Dillon discontinued waxy barley processing in late October and is trying to attract a corporate partner to help market its product, according to the company's president.

- **Three companies** are manufacturing truck bodies, pickup truck campers and farm tools at a former missile complex near Conrad. Cascade Campers Ltd. produces several styles of slide-in truck campers. Intercontinental Truck Body custom builds truck boxes to fit on chassis supplied by truck manufacturers. M-K Distributors makes a variety of farm tools.

Retail Trade

- **ShopKo is building** a discount store in Helena slated to open for business during summer 1992. The store will employ about 200 full- and part-time workers, according to a spokesman for the discount store chain.
- **Buttrey Food and Drug** has purchased land in Livingston and Billings to build two new stores. A Buttrey spokesman estimates the company's sixth and largest Billings grocery store will open in late 1992, and will employ about 125 people. A construction schedule is as yet undetermined, he says, for a Livingston grocery and drug store, which would eventually employ about 120 people. A new store in Hamilton is scheduled to open in January 1992.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **A Maryland savings and loan** has announced that it is locating a mortgage-service subsidiary in Great Falls. A spokesman for Standard Federal Savings Bank says the mortgage-service firm will locate downtown in the Strain Building, and employ about 75 clerical workers. Standard Federal subsidiaries America's Lending Network and America's Mortgage Servicing Inc. will be in charge of operations.
- **A spokesman for Kalispell's** Glacier Bancorp savings-and-loan holding company says the company plans to buy all the common stock of Evergreen Bancorporation Inc., which operates First National Bank of Whitefish and First National Bank of Eureka. The transaction is subject to federal approval.
- **First Interstate Bancorp's** three Montana banks located in Kalispell, Great Falls and Cut Bank will become part of a new Spokane-based district as part of a consolidation plan, according to a First Interstate Bancorp. spokesman. The administrative change will mean the loss of some jobs in Montana, he says.

Services

- **Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana** will begin offering a limited health benefit plan for uninsured workers of small employers in the state at the beginning of 1992. "Montana Care" will provide limited benefits to businesses with three to 20 employees that haven't provided coverage in the past 12 months. Employers that cover at least half of their employees' monthly premium costs will be eligible for state tax credits under a plan passed during the State Legislature's regular 1991 session.
- **Missoula's two hospitals** have announced plans to buy and operate the 16-bed Clark Fork Valley Hospital in Plains. No major staffing changes are anticipated at the hospital or its 28-bed nursing home, according to a spokesman for Community Medical Center and St. Patrick Hospital.
- **A United Tote official** says the divestiture that split United Tote and its AutoTote division into two separate companies has had no effect on United Tote operations in Montana. He says no layoffs resulted from the divestiture, and the firm has recently hired a few new workers in the state. United Tote Co. remains based in Shepherd, and is once again a privately-held company. The company sells wagering systems around the world—and also owns a New Mexico racetrack, and part interest in an Idaho greyhound track.
- **A Bozeman firm is building** a business around rehabilitating streams damaged by mining, grazing and logging—as well as building ponds and trout streams for developers and private landowners. Inter-Fluve uses natural materials, according to a spokesman, to stabilize banks and create stream beds. The firm has clients all over the world, and maintains branch offices in Denver and Hood River, Ore.
- **Bald eagles** that have been congregating along a 20-mile stretch of the Missouri River below Canyon Ferry Dam near Helena are attracting thousands of bird watchers. A spokesman for the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks says more than 10,000 people visited the area in 1990 to watch more than 275 eagles feast on salmon. A new visitor center was opened this year at the Canyon Ferry Community Center to accommodate the eagle watchers.

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

91BM
DECEMBER 1991 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	405,119	375,498	29,621	7.3%
YELLOWSTONE	66,141	62,881	3,260	4.9%
CASCADE	39,740	37,291	2,449	6.2%
BEAVERHEAD	4,484	4,182	302	6.7%
BIG HORN	4,243	3,557	686	16.2%
BLAINE	2,889	2,577	312	10.8%
BROADWATER	1,364	1,245	119	8.7%
CARBON	3,786	3,546	240	6.3%
CARTER	741	729	12	1.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,320	2,215	105	4.5%
CUSTER	5,950	5,533	417	7.0%
DANIELS	1,040	1,013	27	2.6%
DAWSON	4,725	4,548	177	3.7%
DEER LODGE	4,185	3,779	406	9.7%
FALLON	1,273	1,211	62	4.9%
FERGUS	5,676	5,093	583	10.3%
FLATHEAD	32,367	29,294	3,073	9.5%
GALLATIN	28,866	27,489	1,377	4.8%
GARFIELD	718	693	25	3.5%
GLACIER	4,772	4,181	591	12.4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	559	502	57	10.2%
GRANITE	1,198	1,085	113	9.4%
HILL	7,729	7,113	616	8.0%
JEFFERSON	5,751	5,472	279	4.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,188	1,108	80	6.7%
LAKE	10,143	9,139	1,004	9.9%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,414	24,663	1,751	6.6%
LIBERTY	762	752	10	1.3%
LINCOLN	8,363	7,209	1,154	13.8%
MCCONE	1,032	997	35	3.4%
MADISON	2,917	2,685	232	8.0%
MEAGHER	880	814	66	7.5%
MINERAL	1,127	930	197	17.5%
MISSOULA	43,356	40,739	2,617	6.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,672	1,522	150	9.0%
PARK	5,920	5,099	821	13.9%
PETROLEUM	239	204	35	14.6%
PHILLIPS	2,477	2,294	183	7.4%
PONDERA	2,823	2,632	191	6.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,020	991	29	2.8%
POWELL	2,740	2,547	193	7.0%
PRAIRIE	629	592	37	5.9%
RAVALLI	12,040	10,482	1,558	12.9%
RICHLAND	5,036	4,701	335	6.7%
ROOSEVELT	4,759	4,273	486	10.2%
ROSEBUD	4,725	4,370	355	7.5%
SANDERS	3,077	2,582	495	16.1%
SHERIDAN	2,171	2,107	64	2.9%
SILVER BOW	14,328	13,049	1,279	8.9%
STILLWATER	2,861	2,596	265	9.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,233	1,116	117	9.5%
TETON	2,597	2,472	125	4.8%
TOOLE	2,096	1,975	121	5.8%
TREASURE	431	396	35	8.1%
VALLEY	4,197	3,973	224	5.3%
WHEATLAND	893	848	45	5.0%
WIBAUX	461	412	49	10.6%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

91BM
NOVEMBER 1991 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	396,782	367,355	29,427	7.4%
YELLOWSTONE	65,987	62,422	3,565	5.4%
CASCADE	38,801	36,352	2,449	6.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,425	4,126	299	6.8%
BIG HORN	4,143	3,520	623	15.0%
BLAINE	2,723	2,454	269	9.9%
BROADWATER	1,346	1,230	116	8.6%
CARBON	3,634	3,392	242	6.7%
CARTER	770	740	30	3.9%
CHOUTEAU	2,432	2,291	141	5.8%
CUSTER	5,810	5,475	335	5.8%
DANIELS	1,002	981	21	2.1%
DAWSON	4,481	4,257	224	5.0%
DEER LODGE	4,142	3,734	408	9.9%
FALLON	1,242	1,162	80	6.4%
FERGUS	5,516	4,984	532	9.6%
FLATHEAD	30,959	27,648	3,311	10.7%
GALLATIN	28,411	26,795	1,616	5.7%
GARFIELD	675	654	21	3.1%
GLACIER	4,722	4,106	616	13.0%
GOLDEN VALLEY	564	505	59	10.5%
GRANITE	1,173	1,075	98	8.4%
HILL	7,268	6,640	628	8.6%
JEFFERSON	5,580	5,338	242	4.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,136	1,086	50	4.4%
LAKE	9,651	8,720	931	9.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,046	24,501	1,545	5.9%
LIBERTY	797	776	21	2.6%
LINCOLN	8,252	7,143	1,109	13.4%
MCCONE	1,037	991	46	4.4%
MADISON	2,882	2,752	130	4.5%
MEAGHER	861	790	71	8.2%
MINERAL	1,152	1,001	151	13.1%
MISSOULA	41,879	39,460	2,419	5.8%
MUSSELSHELL	1,633	1,469	164	10.0%
PARK	5,906	5,011	895	15.2%
PETROLEUM	228	196	32	14.0%
PHILLIPS	2,481	2,346	135	5.4%
PONDERA	2,656	2,487	169	6.4%
POWDER RIVER	969	932	37	3.8%
POWELL	2,729	2,537	192	7.0%
PRAIRIE	613	579	34	5.5%
RAVALLI	11,762	10,400	1,362	11.6%
RICHLAND	4,891	4,542	349	7.1%
ROOSEVELT	4,806	4,206	600	12.5%
ROSEBUD	4,573	4,279	294	6.4%
SANDERS	3,030	2,594	436	14.4%
SHERIDAN	2,123	2,073	50	2.4%
SILVER BOW	14,170	12,954	1,216	8.6%
STILLWATER	2,834	2,574	260	9.2%
SWEET GRASS	1,238	1,179	59	4.8%
TETON	2,561	2,410	151	5.9%
TOOLE	2,102	1,938	164	7.8%
TREASURE	429	404	25	5.8%
VALLEY	4,210	3,927	283	6.7%
WHEATLAND	884	820	64	7.2%
WIBAUX	458	399	59	12.9%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

91BM(R)
OCTOBER 1991 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	393,251	368,729	24,522	6.2%
YELLOWSTONE	64,667	61,544	3,123	4.8%
CASCADE	38,604	36,427	2,177	5.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,428	4,216	212	4.8%
BIG HORN	4,100	3,701	399	9.7%
BLAINE	2,794	2,639	155	5.5%
BROADWATER	1,360	1,283	77	5.7%
CARBON	3,684	3,494	190	5.2%
CARTER	858	838	20	2.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,567	2,477	90	3.5%
CUSTER	5,718	5,563	155	2.7%
DANIELS	1,101	1,066	35	3.2%
DAWSON	4,470	4,318	152	3.4%
DEER LODGE	4,141	3,732	409	9.9%
FALLON	1,277	1,217	60	4.7%
FERGUS	5,526	5,139	387	7.0%
FLATHEAD	30,464	27,810	2,654	8.7%
GALLATIN	27,264	26,207	1,057	3.9%
GARFIELD	752	737	15	2.0%
GLACIER	4,743	4,157	586	12.4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	615	555	60	9.8%
GRANITE	1,207	1,107	100	8.3%
HILL	7,252	6,668	584	8.1%
JEFFERSON	5,509	5,280	229	4.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,205	1,158	47	3.9%
LAKE	9,533	8,785	748	7.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,211	23,904	1,307	5.2%
LIBERTY	821	804	17	2.1%
LINCOLN	8,232	7,224	1,008	12.2%
MCCONE	1,049	1,012	37	3.5%
MADISON	2,975	2,878	97	3.3%
MEAGHER	909	872	37	4.1%
MINERAL	1,282	1,155	127	9.9%
MISSOULA	41,388	39,108	2,280	5.5%
MUSSELSHELL	1,645	1,426	219	13.3%
PARK	5,863	5,304	559	9.5%
PETROLEUM	255	235	20	7.8%
PHILLIPS	2,679	2,582	97	3.6%
PONDERA	2,657	2,457	200	7.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,058	1,026	32	3.0%
POWELL	2,761	2,606	155	5.6%
PRAIRIE	634	602	32	5.0%
RAVALLI	11,572	10,577	995	8.6%
RICHLAND	4,821	4,539	282	5.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,873	4,247	626	12.8%
ROSEBUD	4,386	4,089	297	6.8%
SANDERS	3,013	2,639	374	12.4%
SHERIDAN	2,168	2,096	72	3.3%
SILVER BOW	14,014	12,859	1,155	8.2%
STILLWATER	2,833	2,623	210	7.4%
SWEET GRASS	1,363	1,323	40	2.9%
TETON	2,698	2,611	87	3.2%
TOOLE	2,133	2,041	92	4.3%
TREASURE	446	429	17	3.8%
VALLEY	4,203	3,949	254	6.0%
WHEATLAND	987	942	45	4.6%
WIBAUX	482	452	30	6.2%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
M O N T A N A
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	397.9	400.2	406.1	406.4	405.6	410.7	408.9	407.8	396.5	393.2	396.8	405.1	403.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	368.5	370.0	370.3	379.0	379.6	384.4	383.8	384.0	373.4	368.7	367.4	375.5	375.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	25.5	24.6	29.7	33.9	34.4	40.3	41.9	38.1	34.1	35.4	26.2	25.5	32.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.4	30.2	35.8	27.4	26.0	26.3	25.1	23.8	23.1	24.5	29.4	29.6	27.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	7.4%	7.6%	8.8%	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	7.4%	7.3%	6.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	6.5%	6.5%	7.7%	6.7%	6.4%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%	6.7%	6.8%	7.4%	7.2%	6.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	6.6%	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	401.2	404.8	406.7	405.2	404.2	408.8	407.5	405.0	394.9	395.7	395.1	394.9	402.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.5	381.1	383.7	383.8	382.5	386.9	387.1	386.4	371.6	370.8	368.4	368.3	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	28.0	24.4	27.8	29.8	34.1	34.1	36.8	38.8	31.8	33.8	29.2	27.3	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.7	23.7	23.0	21.4	21.7	21.9	20.4	18.6	23.3	24.9	26.7	26.6	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.8%	6.7%	5.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1991 BENCHMARKS.

2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

* UNDER 50.

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA, BMK 1990)													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	291.8	291.3	292.8	295.4	301.0	306.9	301.8	305.0	307.7	307.6	304.6	302.7	300.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	221.1	219.9	220.7	223.2	228.0	234.5	237.3	238.5	236.1	234.3	231.6	230.8	229.7
GOODS PRODUCING	35.9	35.0	34.4	35.9	38.5	40.6	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.3	40.6	39.2	38.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	255.9	256.3	258.4	259.5	262.5	266.3	260.1	263.1	266.2	266.3	264.0	263.5	261.8
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	185.2	184.9	186.3	187.3	189.5	193.9	195.6	196.6	194.6	193.0	191.0	191.6	190.8
MINING	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0
METAL MINING	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
CONSTRUCTION	7.6	7.5	8.1	9.4	10.6	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.5	10.6	10.5
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.7
MANUFACTURING	22.3	21.7	20.5	20.7	22.0	23.0	23.4	23.3	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.4
DURABLE GOODS	13.8	13.3	12.4	12.4	13.7	14.6	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.0	7.7	6.7	6.7	8.0	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2
LOGGING	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.5
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.9	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.4
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.7
RAILROAD	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.1
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
TRADE	77.0	76.0	76.7	77.7	79.4	81.2	81.9	82.2	81.2	80.7	79.9	80.1	79.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.8	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.8
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
FARM-PROD RAW MATERIALS	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
RETAIL TRADE	61.4	60.5	61.2	62.0	63.6	65.3	65.9	66.3	65.4	64.4	64.1	64.3	63.7
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.7
DEPARTMENT STORES	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.2
FOOD STORES	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE
*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA, BMK 1990)													
GAS STATIONS	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
FURNITURE & HOMEFURN	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
EATING & DRINKING	22.3	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.8	24.8	25.1	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.2	23.0	23.7
MISC RETAIL	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.8
DRUG STORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5
FINANCE	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
COMMERCIAL BANKS	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
INSURANCE	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
REAL ESTATE	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
SERVICES	75.0	75.6	76.1	76.1	76.2	78.6	79.6	80.0	79.3	78.1	76.8	77.3	77.4
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	8.7	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.8
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7
AUTO REPAIR & PARKING	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
MISC REPAIR SERVICES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.1
HEALTH SERVICES	26.2	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.6
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
HOSPITALS	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	70.7	71.4	72.1	72.2	73.0	72.4	64.5	66.5	71.6	73.3	73.0	71.9	71.1
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.6	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.6	14.7	15.2	15.3	14.9	14.1	13.6	13.1	13.8
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.0	22.3	22.2	22.2	21.8	20.2	18.7	19.4	21.4	22.3	22.6	21.8	21.4
STATE EDUCATION	10.8	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.6	8.9	7.3	8.0	10.1	11.0	11.2	10.6	10.1
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.3
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	37.6	37.5	30.6	31.8	35.3	36.9	36.8	37.0	35.9
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.6	24.1	24.6	24.3	24.5	23.0	16.0	16.4	21.8	23.7	23.8	24.1	22.5
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	13.1	14.5	14.6	15.4	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.9	13.4

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1991

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA, BMK 1990)													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	144.4	144.4	145.0	145.1	147.4	148.7	144.4	147.2	150.7	150.3	149.3	148.7	147.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	107.0	106.6	106.8	107.1	108.8	111.4	112.7	114.1	113.5	112.0	110.9	110.6	110.1
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
MANUFACTURING	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
TCU 1/	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
TRANSPORTATION	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TRADE	36.4	36.1	36.2	36.4	37.8	38.8	39.1	39.8	39.1	39.0	38.4	38.2	37.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2
RETAIL TRADE	32.3	32.0	32.0	32.4	33.8	34.6	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.7	34.4	34.2	33.8
EATING & DRINKING	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.6	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	13.1	13.5
FIRE 2/	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3
FINANCE	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
SERVICES	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.6	50.5	51.6	52.6	53.3	53.4	52.4	51.7	51.7	51.6
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.4
HEALTH SERVICES	22.4	22.0	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.0	38.6	37.3	31.7	33.1	37.2	38.3	38.4	38.1	37.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
STATE GOVERNMENT	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	9.7	8.9	9.2	10.2	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.3
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21.6	22.0	22.4	22.1	22.7	21.9	16.9	18.0	21.2	22.1	22.1	22.3	21.3

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Dec. 1990	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Dec. 1990
*TOTAL PRIVATE	194.6	195.0	197.1	190.9	$311.05	$310.73	$312.00	$304.98
MINING	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	$624.58	$600.19	$604.09	$590.96
*CONSTRUCTION	8.4	9.1	9.6	7.1	$560.10	$568.11	$562.88	$530.67
MANUFACTURING	17.3	17.6	17.8	17.2	$455.12	$453.28	$469.24	$460.35
Durable Goods	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.7	$461.37	$447.22	$473.61	$463.49
Non-Durable	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	$441.00	$468.92	$460.15	$451.20
*TCU 1/	18.6	18.8	18.4	18.2	$508.77	$511.01	$509.01	$501.80
*Transportation	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.6	$494.25	$490.12	$487.49	$479.17
*Comm. & Util.	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	$534.65	$546.10	$546.11	$541.95
*TRADE	71.0	70.7	71.2	70.2	$216.68	$214.02	$215.80	$211.19
*Wholesale Trade	13.0	13.1	13.4	12.9	$342.47	$345.50	$336.09	$340.56
*Retail Trade	58.0	57.6	57.8	57.3	$188.16	$184.37	$187.71	$181.20
*FIRE 2/	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.3	$342.06	$321.48	$318.40	$319.65
*SERVICES	64.1	63.7	64.7	62.9	$259.20	$260.53	$259.56	$259.25

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Dec. 1990	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Dec. 1990
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.2	32.1	32.5	32.9	$9.66	$9.68	$9.60	$9.27
MINING	41.5	40.2	40.9	40.7	$15.05	$14.93	$14.77	$14.52
*CONSTRUCTION	36.8	37.4	38.9	36.1	$15.22	$15.19	$14.47	$14.70
MANUFACTURING	38.8	37.9	39.8	40.1	$11.73	$11.96	$11.79	$11.48
Durable Goods	39.4	37.9	39.9	40.8	$11.71	$11.80	$11.87	$11.36
Non-Durable	37.5	38.0	39.6	38.4	$11.76	$12.34	$11.62	$11.75
*TCU 1/	37.3	37.3	37.1	37.9	$13.64	$13.70	$13.72	$13.24
*Transportation	37.5	37.3	37.1	37.7	$13.18	$13.14	$13.14	$12.71
*Comm. & Util.	37.0	37.2	37.1	38.3	$14.45	$14.68	$14.72	$14.15
*TRADE	29.4	29.0	29.4	30.3	$7.37	$7.38	$7.34	$6.97
*Wholesale Trade	35.6	35.4	34.9	36.0	$9.62	$9.76	$9.63	$9.46
*Retail Trade	28.0	27.6	28.1	28.9	$6.72	$6.68	$6.68	$6.27
*FIRE 2/	37.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	$9.22	$8.93	$8.82	$8.83
*SERVICES	30.0	30.4	30.5	30.9	$8.64	$8.57	$8.51	$8.39

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1991		1990		1989	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	134.6	132.8	127.4	125.9	121.1	119.7
February	134.8	132.8	128.0	126.4	121.6	120.2
March	135.0	133.0	128.7	127.1	122.3	120.8
April	135.2	133.3	128.9	127.3	123.1	121.8
May	135.6	133.8	129.2	127.5	123.8	122.5
June	136.0	134.1	129.9	128.3	124.1	122.8
July	136.2	134.3	130.4	128.7	124.4	123.2
August	136.6	134.6	131.6	129.9	124.6	123.2
September	137.2	135.2	132.7	131.1	125.0	123.6
October	137.4	135.4	133.5	131.9	125.6	124.2
November	137.8	135.8	133.8	132.2	125.9	124.4
December	137.9	135.9	133.8	132.2	126.1	124.6
Dec-to-Dec %	3.1%	2.8%	6.1%	6.1%	4.6%	4.5%
AVERAGE:	136.2	134.3	130.7	129.0	124.0	122.6
Ann Avg %	4.2%	4.1%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Dec. 1991	Percent Change From Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	Ann Av% 1991	1990
ALL ITEMS	100%	137.9	0.1%	3.1%	4.2%	5.4%
Food & Bevarages	18%	137.3	0.3%	2.5%	3.6%	5.8%
Housing	42%	135.0	0.2%	3.4%	4.0%	4.5%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	129.6	-2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	4.6%
Transportation	18%	125.3	0.2%	-1.5%	2.7%	5.6%
Medical Care	6%	182.6	0.4%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%
Entertainment	4%	139.9	-0.4%	3.9%	4.5%	4.7%
Other Goods & Services	6%	177.6	0.4%	8.0%	7.9%	7.7%

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1991	Oct. To Dec. 1990	Year-to-Date 1991	Year-to-Date 1990
STATE OF MONTANA	680	702	3063	3204
GREAT FALLS MSA	44	58	203	254
BILLINGS MSA	98	114	414	435
MULTI COUNTY BUSINES	42	53	243	264
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	47	40	199	244
BEAVERHEAD	6	7	39	40
DEER LODGE	4	5	21	19
GRANITE	3	0	7	16
MADISON	11	5	29	33
POWELL	4	4	16	19
SILVER BOW	19	19	87	117
BOZEMAN LFA	72	76	317	349
GALLATIN	59	58	245	262
MEAGHER	1	0	8	9
PARK	12	18	64	78
GLASGOW LFA	23	21	90	76
DANIELS	2	4	8	12
PHILLIPS	2	2	14	10
ROOSEVELT	6	9	22	25
SHERIDAN	6	1	18	9
VALLEY	7	5	28	20
GLENDIVE LFA	16	19	66	65
DAWSON	6	4	27	22
GARFIELD	0	1	4	3
MCCONE	1	1	2	4
PRAIRIE	1	1	1	4
RICHLAND	8	12	31	31
WIBAUX	0	0	1	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	18	21	85	104
BIG HORN	7	3	19	22
CARBON	4	7	36	40
STILLWATER	4	7	18	29
SWEET GRASS	3	4	12	13

AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1991	Oct. To Dec. 1990	Year-to-Date 1991	Year-to-Date 1990
HAVRE LFA	15	19	72	81
BLAINE	3	4	16	18
HILL	8	14	47	59
LIBERTY	4	1	9	4
HELENA LFA	42	39	171	197
BROADWATER	1	4	3	17
JEFFERSON	7	7	16	23
LEWIS & CLARK	34	28	152	157
KALISPELL LFA	97	82	441	422
FLATHEAD	67	49	316	279
LAKE	14	14	77	67
LINCOLN	16	19	48	76
LEWISTOWN LFA	17	20	82	76
FERGUS	11	12	45	44
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0	4	3
JUDITH BASIN	0	0	8	8
MUSSELSHELL	5	4	14	14
PETROLEUM	0	0	5	1
WHEATLAND	1	4	6	6
MILES CITY LFA	16	19	91	82
CARTER	1	2	4	6
CUSTER	8	9	39	36
FALLON	0	1	10	4
POWDER RIVER	1	0	11	8
ROSEBUD	4	6	23	24
TREASURE	2	1	4	4
MISSOULA LFA	108	106	495	472
MINERAL	2	7	9	22
MISSOULA	65	68	328	308
RAVALLI	31	28	126	123
SANDERS	10	3	32	19
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	25	15	94	83
CHOUTEAU	3	1	13	16
GLACIER	9	6	32	24
PONDERA	4	4	13	12
TETON	4	2	19	16
TOOLE	5	2	17	15

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the **CES 790** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of **All Employees** at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES
For Major Industry Divisions in Montana
(Employment in Thousands)

Industry Title	Final Est. 3/90	Bench-mark 3/90	Amount Revised 1990	Percent Revised 1990	Sample Units 3/90	Sample Employ. 3/90	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	290.2	288.6	-1.6	-0.55%	1975	110.6	38%
TOTAL Private	218.9	216.2	-2.7	-1.25%	1762	69.3	32%
Goods Producing	34.6	35.3	0.7	1.98%	346	14.0	40%
Private Service Producing	184.3	180.9	-3.4	-1.83%	1416	55.3	31%
Mining	6.0	6.1	0.1	1.64%	62	3.4	56%
Construction	7.3	8.1	0.8	9.88%	125	1.5	19%
Manufacturing	21.3	21.1	-0.2	-0.95%	159	9.1	43%
Durable Goods	13.4	13.3	-0.1	-0.75%	97	4.9	37%
Nondurable Goods	7.9	7.8	-0.1	-1.28%	62	4.2	54%
Transportation & Utilities	19.3	19.7	0.4	2.03%	153	11.3	57%
Trade	77.9	75.2	-2.7	-3.59%	674	19.0	25%
Wholesale	15.8	15.4	-0.4	-2.60%	224	4.0	26%
Retail	62.1	59.8	-2.3	-3.85%	450	15.0	25%
Finance,Insurance&Real Estate	13.4	13.1	-0.3	-2.29%	169	4.4	34%
Services	73.7	72.9	-0.8	-1.10%	420	20.6	28%
Government	71.3	72.4	1.1	1.52%	71	41.3	57%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and **Hours and Earnings** estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

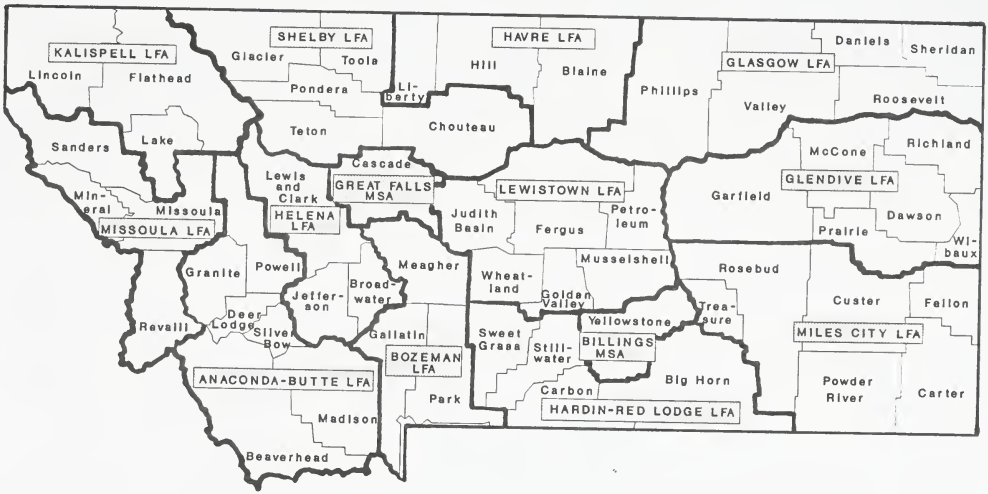
S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures – that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS 790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

S-7.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data is incorporated from each state's unemployment insurance database in order to identify, describe and track the effects of major job cutbacks. Montana's MLS program tracks layoffs of at least 31 days of duration in which 20-or-more initial claims are filed against an employer within a 3-week period. Nationally, the MLS program concentrates on layoffs involving at least 50 laid-off workers.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



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